

# THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

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## AFTER THE BATTLE

More Accurate Figures on the General Elections.

Markham's Majority Growing in California.

Pennsylvania Republicans Elect All State Officers but Governor—Colorado Goes Republican.

The election news last night was not of a very edifying nature to Republicans. About the only ray of light was from California, which has gone Republican on almost every candidate, and with heavy majorities. Colorado, Washington, Nebraska, Iowa and New Hampshire show Republican majorities, while almost every other State in which elections were held have gone Democratic or for the young giant, Farmers Alliance. The Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is defeated by an immense majority, though the rest of the ticket is safe. Senator Ingalls will no doubt be defeated for reelection in Kansas. Ex-Governor Palmer claims a majority of Democrats and Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association members in the next Illinois Legislature, insuring his election to the United States Senate. The next House of Representatives will be Democratic by about 100 majority, and candidates for the Speakership are already appearing.

California. San Francisco, November 6.—This afternoon complete returns had been received from more than one-half the precincts in California outside of San Francisco and from about two-thirds of the precincts in this city. These returns give Markham, for Governor, more than 10,000 plurality over Pond and show that the Republicans carried the entire State ticket by a generally similar plurality.

The entire Republican ticket in this city with the exception of one minor office, is undoubtedly elected by a plurality ranging from a few hundred to 4,000. Returns from the precincts heard from give Sanders, for Mayor, a plurality of 2,500 over O'Donnell, L.

There seems to be no doubt that the Republicans have elected five out of the six Congressmen in the State, and the indications are that the entire Congressional delegation will be Republican, though the contest in the First District is close. Returns from a little less than one-half the precincts in the First District show that Barham, K., is leading by 116 votes.

The Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator, will have a large Republican majority in both branches. The indications are that the Democrats have elected but three of the twenty Assemblymen, and that the five Senators from San Francisco will be all Republicans.

At 10:30 p. m., returns from 1,354 precincts in California, including 203 precincts in this city, give Markham, for Governor, 95,203; Pond, D., 80,589; Markham's plurality 14,614. These figures include the vote from a little less than two-thirds of the total number of precincts in the State.

Illinois. Chicago, November 6.—The Republicans carried Cook County, in which Chicago is located, for the head of their ticket. With all precincts heard from unofficially, the figures give Gilbert, R., for Sheriff, 824 plurality over Lawler, D. Kern, Democratic candidate for County Treasurer, is victorious, however, by 3,395 plurality. Kern is a German and his gains in the districts where the Lutheran vote is strong.

Eighty-four counties of Illinois, including Cook County, out of a total of 102, give Amberg, R., for State Treasurer, a plurality of 281 over Wilson, D. Raab has carried by a heavy majority, not only Cook County, but also has a long lead throughout the State generally.

Harrison's majority in the State in 1888 was 22,000.

Palmer Feels Sure. Springfield, Ill., November 6.—General Palmer this evening received a telegram from Carthage saying that Edwards and Myers, two Democrats, are shown by the official count to have been elected to the Legislature. General Palmer, upon reading the dispatch, said: "This makes 138 Democrats on joint ballot, a majority of one." The 108 (the general explained), included the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association men, all three of whom, he claimed, were pledged to his support on the ballot for United States Senator.

Nebraska. Omaha, Neb., November 6.—Seventy-one counties in this State give the following vote for Governor: Boyd, D., 65,140; Richards, R., 61,641; Powers, A., 59,594. There are eighteen counties yet to hear from. These gave a vote for Harrison two years ago of 14,055; Cleveland, 84,065. With the exception of Salina and Clay, the counties are located in the remote western section of the State and it is doubtful whether they will poll as full a vote as in the last Presidential election. A fair estimate of the total vote of the counties would be 18,000. It is very difficult to make a reliable forecast as to what these counties have done this year for either of the three gubernatorial candidates.

The total vote of the State will be from 200,000 to 210,000, and the candidate who receives 70,000 votes is certain of an election. Boyd is now in the lead, but still lacks 4,558 of that number. The chances are that his vote will exceed 70,000, because the Alliance in the western part of the State is chiefly made up of Republicans.

Kansas. Kansas City, Mo., November 6.—Returns received today from Kansas do not change the situation materially. The only positive change is the certain elec-

tion of Broderick over Moonlight, D., in the First Congressional District. The State ticket is still in doubt, with chances favoring the Farmers' Alliance. Chairman Buchanan, of the Republican State Central Committee, telegraphed the Associated Press that Humphrey, R., is elected Governor. He has a plurality of 4,089. Eighteen counties, with a total vote of 30,000, are not yet heard from. They may be counted upon to increase his plurality, Buchanan asserts.

Minnesota. St. Paul, November 6.—Unofficial, but complete, and estimated returns from all but seven counties in the State give Merriam, R., 83,658; Wilson, D., 76,343; plurality for Merriam, 7,315. The remaining counties are expected to cut this plurality down and the Republican committee is claiming Merriam's election by over 10,000, while the Democratic committee claims 600 for Wilson.

Halverson, Farmers' Alliance, is probably elected to Congress in the Fifth District over Constock, R., and Whitman, D. In the Second District, General Baker, Alliance candidate, with Democratic endorsement, claims election over Lind, R. If this proves to be the case, the next Congressional delegation from this State will be 3 Democrats and 2 Alliance.

Colorado. Denver, November 6.—Unofficial returns from the State election give the following majorities: Townsend, R., 6,385; Routt, R., 3,444. Republicans will elect the remainder of the State ticket, with the exception of Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.

The Legislature on joint ballot will stand Republicans 49, Democrats 26, a Democratic gain of 14. This insures the reelection of Teller to the United States Senate.

Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, November 6.—Alex. K. Craig, D., is elected to Congress from the Twenty-fourth District, defeating Andrew J. Stewart by over 1,000 votes. This district in 1888 gave Ray, R., 4,338 majority.

Complete figures now received from every district in the State show that the new delegation will stand 17 Republicans and 11 Democrats, a Democratic gain of 4. Complete returns from every county foot up a plurality for Patterson, D., for Governor, of 16,193, a Democratic gain compared with 1888 of 68,584. Though the Democratic candidate for Governor, is thus defeated, all his colleagues on the State ticket are elected by a decisive majority.

Connecticut. Hartford, November 6.—The Countant's revised figures indicate that the Connecticut Legislature will stand: Senate, Republicans 17, Democrats 17; House, Republicans 133, Democrats 119; a Republican majority on joint ballot of 4. The State vote at present shows Merwin, R., 63,907; Morley, D., 67,693; Anger, P., 569; scattered, 257. Morley lacks 31 of majority, in this calculation, in which fourteen towns are unofficial.

New Hampshire. Concord, N. H., November 6.—Returns from all but a few small towns give Tuttle, R., for Governor, 40,565; Amosden, D., 40,000; Fletcher, P., 1,272. Republicans claim ten to twenty majority in the House, and Democrats claim from two to sixteen.

South Dakota. Chicago, November 6.—A special from Minneapolis says the latest returns from South Dakota show the result is an Alliance victory and that Lucas is elected Governor. The Legislature will also be Alliance, thus insuring the defeat of Senator Moody.

Michigan. Detroit, November 6.—The Third, Fourth and Eleventh Congressional Districts return Republican Congressmen. The eighth and ninth are still in doubt; the other six are Democratic.

## UNDER THE TRICOLOR.

DELICATE DISCUSSIONS IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

England's Occupation of Egypt Touched Upon—Russia Declared the Real Ally of the Nation.

Paris, November 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, during a debate on the foreign estimates, Delibes, of the Right, renewed his attack on the African convention with England. He advocated an alliance with Russia on the grounds that the interests of France were identical with those of Russia.

Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that France was peaceably inclined and threatened nobody. At the same time she did not conceal the fact that she was placing her armies in a position in which they be ready for every emergency. With reference to the British occupation of Egypt, he asked if any one could suggest practical means of obtaining the immediate evacuation of that country. France must wait for England to fulfill her promises.

The proposal to reject the credit for an embassy to the Vatican was rejected by a vote of 317 to 205. When the estimates for the War Department came up, Cochery, on behalf of the common war estimates, said that every possible economy had been effected. Notwithstanding the greater forces of France, the ordinary war expenditures amounted to only 510,000,000 francs, to Germany's 500,000,000, while the extra expenditures of France amounted to only 208,000,000, against Germany's 325,000,000. Germany took the initiative in the increase of military strength and France was obliged to follow. That government was responsible for the state of affairs which was injuring the economic interests of Europe. Probably within a few years fresh expenses must be borne by France in order to maintain her military power, but he was sure the Chamber would grant every thing necessary to insure the country's moral and material greatness.

Cochery's remarks were received with great applause.

## SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS

Failing to Pay Their Debt to the Nation.

Report of the Commissioner of Railroads.

Necessary to Extend the Time in Which the Railroads May Meet Their Obligations.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The report of the Commissioner of Railroads contains full information in regard to the condition of several railroad companies coming under the jurisdiction of his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

As to improvements in bonded roads the Commissioner says: "I am able to report that many improvements have been and are continually being made. These improvements, where they are made on bonded roads, are of special value to the Government, as they not only increase the earning capacity of the roads, but add largely to the value of the property."

The amount received from bonded railroads this year was slightly below the amount received for the preceding year. This, the Commissioner says, is not due to any decrease in the business, but to the unusual expenditure by the Union Pacific Company in the purchase of new rolling stock.

As to the present financial relations between the roads and the Government

name was not learned, all passengers were killed. Several other passengers were painfully hurt.

## FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Democratic Congressman Already at Work for the Position.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., November 6.—Congressman Bynum, in an interview tonight, announced his candidacy for the Speakership of the next House. His majority was 4,500, the largest he ever received and nearly three times as large as his majority two years ago. He thinks the propriety of putting a Northern and Western man in the Chair will be recognized by a majority of the Democrats, and that his chances are excellent.

Sr. Louis, November 6.—Congressman Hatch tonight informed a Republican reporter that he was a candidate for Speaker of the next House. A dispatch from Springfield states that Congressman Springer is also an active candidate.

## THE HEIR TO THE RUSSIAN THRONE.

VIENNA, November 6.—The Czarevitch arrived today on his way to Trieste. He was met at the station by the Emperor and several Archdukes and greetings were exchanged of the most cordial nature.

England's Chief Justice Ill. LONDON, November 6.—In the High Court of Justice today Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, was seized with apoplexy and a paralytic stroke. The doctors declare his condition critical.

## PLEADING FOR BIRCHELL.

Presentation of a Petition for Clemency to the Dominion Authorities.

OTTAWA, November 6.—Mrs. Birchell, accompanied by her attorney, called on the Minister of Justice today and

## STANLEY INTERVIEWED

Expresses Himself on the Rear Guard Trouble.

Replies to Lieutenant Troup's Allegations.

He States that Bartlett's Force Was Wrecked Through the Neglect of Its Officers.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Henry M. Stanley arrived on the steamer Teutonic this morning.

In an interview, referring to Bartlett's diaries and Lieutenant Troup's book, Stanley repeated what he had already said as to the condition of the rear guard when he returned from Albert Nyanza. From Yambuya he wrote at once to the Enia re committee telling them the rear column was wrecked by the neglect of its officers and their indifference to the interests of the expedition.

Referring to Troup, Stanley said that when he got to Zanzibar one of the first things he found was a long letter from Troup, violently abusing Bartlett. "I never answered the letter," said Stanley, "because it needed a personal interview. There were many questions I found it necessary to ask him myself, the principal one being why he and the others preferred to remain and starve at Yambuya, instead of moving on. Why they stayed until so many of their men died from disease or had been killed, I never could get a satisfactory answer from Bonney and hoped to get one from Troup."

"I received another letter from him and answered it as it contained many things unfit for publication. He was so obstinate he would not revise it and sent it back, begging I should publish it. I refused. Then Troup wrote me a threatening letter, stating that I would have to be prepared to meet such measures as he might see fit to employ to vindicate himself. I wrote him saying if he thought he was maligned unjustly to go ahead. I could see many things connected with the rear guard I should prefer to keep from the public, but if he wished to publish everything he could do so."

"I have Bonney's reports, Troup's two letters, Ward's account, which I received, and more important than all, I have a log book, signed by the officers, day after day. Without any other evidence than the log book itself, it would prove that I was justified in my censure of the rear column, which was very mild in my letter to the committee. Am I going to publish that log? I cannot say; at least I think it better to wait a while, or till I have read Troup's book. Bonney could relieve all this criticism by telling what he knows and by writing a plain, simple story of what took place, how it was that Major Bartlett was killed, how it was that those men died like sheep and how it was that this rear column, so grandly equipped before starting, fell to rot."

Stanley this evening received several reporters at his hotel and talked at length about the occurrences in Bartlett's camp.

The sole cause of the killing, he said, was the Major's violent temper. As soon as he reached the camp from Nyanza he had trouble with one of the Arab chiefs, because enough couriers were not furnished, although Bonney told him he had already plenty. Bartlett beat the Arab in a horrible manner with a stick.

Early on the morning of July 19 he was awaked by a loud singing and beating of drums. Being informed it was an African custom in saluting the rising sun, and, with an oath, he would shoot the first person that refused to stop the noise and, taking a revolver, went out. Near the chiefs hut he found a woman who was singing and men drumming. The woman was the wife of the chief, and when he commanded her to cease singing she paid no attention, but all the natives joined in. Bartlett then struck and kicked her. Her husband, the chief, took down his rifle and killed Bartlett on the spot.

From such reports as he could obtain Stanley said it appeared that Bartlett had himself very distasteful to the natives. He had a habit of ridiculing them, which provoked them very much.

"For these reports, I don't rely on Bonney. Both the Arab and native chiefs went over the matter very minutely. The log book of the camp, signed by Bartlett, Jamieson, Bonney and Ward was simply one long account of remorseless slandering and insult. Bartlett even picked his own attendant, a little boy South, and the boy died from the injuries inflicted. One man took a piece of raw meat, because he was crazy with hunger, and for this he was given 300 lashes. As soon as the man was able, he ran away, but was caught and shot by Bartlett's orders."

Stanley says that Bonney told him only a short time since, that half the horrors that existed in that camp are not yet known.

Stanley, when he returns to England, may bring action for libel against Bartlett's brother, in order to have the matter sifted to the bottom.

## TROUP'S VERSION.

He Desires to Relieve Bartlett from a Number of Stanley's Charges.

LONDON, November 6.—Troup's book adds little to the interview already published, which credits Stanley with a preconceived idea of the causes of the disaster to the rear guard and with the rejection as untrue of any statements falling to fit that idea.

He enlarges upon the difficulties of a young and inexperienced officer like Bartlett in dealing with the wily Tipoo Tib, whom Stanley himself was hardly able to manage. In addition to keeping control over the camp of natives, Troup quotes a letter from Stanley to Bartlett, in which Stanley expressed distrust of Tipoo Tib.

Troup says that after seven and a half months had passed, Bartlett and a

section of the expedition were willing to try to advance. The remainder, including himself, dissented, because Stanley had impressed upon them the importance of preserving the stores. He repeats that Bartlett had ample warnings of the danger he incurred in venturing out alone.

Lieutenant Troup is inclined to acquit Tipoo Tib of the charge of treachery and thinks the latter met with considerable difficulty in collecting porters. The book consists largely of interesting details of the experiences of the rear column and Troup's correspondence with Stanley, since the return of the expedition.

## The Irish Fund Started.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Dillon and O'Brien were given their first public reception in the Academy of Music to-night, a large and enthusiastic audience being present. Archbishop Ryan and the mother of Parnell were among the audience. A call for pecuniary aid resulted in the production of a subscription list footing up \$12,885. This announcement produced great enthusiasm.

## Guarding the Caar.

St. Petersburg, November 6.—Police precautions at all the Imperial palaces have been increased. No loiterers are permitted in the vicinity of the Anitchkoff winter palace. The railway stations between St. Petersburg and Gatchina are doubly guarded, and the minutest examination made of every route traversed by the Caar.

## FIRE AT TRUCKEE.

GREAT LOSSES IN THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE CITY.

List of Those Suffering Damage—One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Property Gone Up in Smoke.

TRUCKEE, Cal., November 6.—The shifting of the wind this morning drove the flames of last night's fire back upon the burning portion of town and allowed her citizens an opportunity to put out the flames at the skating rink, the Sherritt House and in Harrison and Stevens' block, thus checking its further progress. Supervisor McPhetres assumed the leadership of the citizens and to their heroic efforts the saving of the entire town is conceded.

The principal losses are: George Curtis' stock of goods, \$10,000, partially insured; Dr. William Curtis' office, furniture and library, \$700; Burns' post office building and stock of dry goods, \$16,000, insurance \$12,000; Mary Ann Moffatt's brick building, \$3500, partially insured; D. W. Connor's express office, \$750, no insurance. All the express matter was saved. J. F. Moody's express office building was damaged \$3000, insurance \$2000; Truckee Lumber Company's general merchandise, \$10,000, insured; Pacific Lumber and Wood Company's office and furniture, \$750, insured; Julius Adolph, dry goods, \$3500, partially insured; J. B. Gentilini's stock of liquors and cigars, \$1700, no insurance; Moody & Richardson's stable, hay and barley, \$3500, insurance \$1000; R. Dixon's building and contents were damaged \$4000, no insurance; J. G. Williams, damage to building and stock of groceries, \$3000, insured; W. H. Hard, damage to brick buildings and stock, \$3000; Louis Desautel, three buildings, \$4000, insured for \$2100; Reed's residence and contents, \$3000; Bertha Jackson's residence, \$3000; Louis Dubois' residence, \$3500; Nellie Wade, five dwellings and furniture, \$10,000, partially insured.

Several buildings proved to be fire proof. All others are a total loss as far as Old Fellows hall on Front street and Andrew Johnson's residence on Main street. Three fire trains helped quench the conflagration. The fire is still burning but no further damage is anticipated. As soon as the fire is extinguished the work of rebuilding will commence. The total losses aggregate about \$110,000 with insurance for about \$20,000.

## A Bold Motion.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 6.—Señor Mateos this afternoon presented a motion in the Chamber of Deputies, asking that all parties not Mexican citizens be expelled from the country as being pernicious to the welfare of Mexico. Great excitement prevails. Mateos is a Republican and a Protestant.

## END OF A DESPERADO.

THE NOTED MAYOR OF CEDAR KEYS DIES IN HIS BOOTS.

While Seeking to Kill the Chief of Police of Montgomery, Alabama, He Meets His Fate.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 6.—The sensational career of William W. Cottrell, who acquired much notoriety a few months ago by his course while mayor of Cedar Keys, Fla., was ended here today with a lead shot from a gun in the hands of Chief of Police Gerald.

Cottrell has been in this city several days, drinking freely and acting in his usual style. Last night he was arrested for disorderly conduct and when released on bail left headquarters vowing vengeance against Chief Gerald. "The latter was warned by friends, and knowing Cottrell to be a man who shot on sight, was on his guard. This morning Cottrell sent him a challenge to fight a duel, but to this the Chief paid no attention."

## Fire at Vacaville.

VACAVILLE, Cal., November 6.—Fire last night destroyed Dutton's hay barn, Miller's two-story hotel and general merchandise store and 250,000 feet of lumber in Chandler's lumber yard. Loss approximates \$25,000. Evidently incendiary origin.

## Cleared by a Coroner's Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Lawrence Roach, who was shot by John Allen, October 28, in a quarrel over election matters, returned a verdict this afternoon that Allen acted in self defense.

## NATIONAL DEFENSES

Treated Upon by Major-General Schofield.

Believes That the Indian Troubles Are Over.

Advocates Heavy Artillery Organization in the Volunteer Service and Better Seaboard Protection.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—Major-General Schofield, commanding the United States Army, in his annual report, says, in part:

"It may be asserted that all that is now requisite for a final and peaceful settlement of the great Indian problem is a wise, just and humane treatment of the Indians upon their reservations, in the presence of such a military force as will deter the young and restless among them from attempting to imitate the deeds of their ancestors."

"The time has now come when the future positive or probable military necessities of the country should dictate the military policy. The army should be so stationed that it may be prepared at the shortest notice to respond to any call which may be made upon its services, and at the same time to assist in all practicable ways in preparing the militia of the several States, or National Guards, for active service in time of need."

"It is believed to be manifest to all who will consider the subject, that a demonstration is unnecessary that all important seaboard cities of the United States should be so fortified, armed and manned as to be capable of self defense against the attack of any foreign fleet, and that each of the sea coasts of the United States should be provided with an adequate fleet of sea-going battle ships, capable of attack upon any hostile fleet which might attempt to blockade our harbors or destroy our commerce. If important seaports are adequately fortified and armed, one such fleet, it is presumed, will be sufficient for each of the great seabords."

"The military policy of the United States will never require such defenses on the northern frontier as proposed by the Fortification Board of 1886, and carefully selected garrisons as nuclei for the concentration of forces in an emergency are suggested instead."

Satisfactory progress has been made at Watervliet in the fabrication of experimental guns and mortars of the highest type. General Schofield describes at length the straits at which the Department has been put by past legislation reducing the number of privates in the army. He wants the limit raised to at least 30,000, and says that without this number the peace organization cannot be made thoroughly effective, and cannot be relied upon for that service which may immediately be required of the regular troops in any emergency and before the ranks can be filled by recruits or volunteers called into the field. In this connection the General suggests whenever such increase is made that provision be made for the organization of a large battalion of young men between the ages of 16 and 20 years, selected with respect to their intelligence and good character, with a view to their education for service as non-commissioned officers and privates, either of the regular force or militia, the privilege being given to such young men to enlist for the regular period of service or to receive honorable discharges, at their option, at the expiration of the course of instruction. Such a school would be of very great value to the military service of the country. It is suggested that steps be taken without delay to organize in all of the seaboard States a due proportion of heavy artillery militia batteries for service in the fortifications in those States, and that these batteries be reported to the War Department in order that places of instruction be assigned to them, where they can spend an annual encampment in company with the regular troops and under the immediate instruction of accomplished artillery officers. Regimental organizations for such artillery batteries are not necessary. In the interest of economy, probably biennial instead of annual, instruction of infantry troops for field exercise on a large scale will be found sufficient."

In conclusion, General Schofield says: "Several measures are urged by the present Congress will prove of great and lasting benefit to the military service, and the zeal and fidelity with which the duties of the army have been performed merit commendation."

## Discouraging Christianity.

SHANGHAI, November 6.—Recently, at the close of the celebration of a Buddhist festival in the province of Sze Chuen, a number of organized mobs attacked the Christian villages, burning the buildings. Twenty native converts were killed during the disturbance and the bodies thrown into the Yang Tse Kiang river.

## Heavy Judgments Against a Duchess.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Judgments aggregating \$678,121 were entered by default today in the County Clerk's office, against Lilly Warren Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough. The various debts are for money loaned and were contracted in Birmingham, England, on September 26 last.

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